"PERESIDENT NOT BOUND BY THE CONSTITUTION."

Se nator Spooner Takes Another Long Step in the Path of Imperialism.

That Such Acquired Territory as the Gadsden Purchase Can Be Ceded Back-Senator Vest Scores a Point-Speeches by Bate, Depew and Cullom.

Vashington, April 2-Members of the sate Committee on Puerto Rico to-day Seride a poll of the Senate on the Puerto Tan bill. They estimate a majority of Ricin for the bill, believing that it will reserve forty-seven votes. Those depended celve, as sure to support the measure by celve as sure to support the measure by upon votes are:

thelidrich, Allison, Baker, Bard, Beverldge, Barrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark (Wy.), Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Elkins, Pairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Jones Nev.), Kean, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, Mc-Votery, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Enurope, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. 3). Pritchard, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore, Wolcott. The Republicans lose seven votes and gain three. The three accessions ara: McEnery (Dem.), Jones (Nev., Silver Republican) and Kyle (Independent).

The Day's Debate. Advocates and opponents of the Puerte Rican tariff and government bill waged vigorous war in the Senate to-day for more than seven hours, Long before the Senate convened at 11 o'clock the galleries were crowded, and so they remained until the Senate adjourned. Those who listened to the debate to-day were well repaid. The speeches were good and the running debate unusually bright and lively. During the speech of Mr. Spoon er of Wisconsin, particularly, the chamber seemed to scintillate with sparks as he crossed argumentative swords with some of the best debaters on the Democratic side His address, if so it could be called, was devoted almost wholly to a discussion of the constitutional questions involved in the

The most startling statement called from bim to the course of a tilt with Senator Pettus was that the power of the President is not limited by the Constitution. In answering Mr. Pettus as to the disposition of territory over which the Constitution had been extended, Mr. Soooner said that from his view Congress had the power to re-cede the land included in the Gadsden Purchase. Mr. Vest of Missouri made a strong point in quoting a Supreme Court decision on a question of territorial jurisdiction of the

Mr. Bate (Dem.) of Tennessee opened the discussion of the day with a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois in a vigorous speech supporting the measure. Then came Mr. Depew (Rep.) of New York, a member of the committee which framed the bill, who made an eloquent and forceful defense of the measure. Mr. Spooner, who spoke next, was followed by Mr. Perkins (Rep.) of California, also a member of the Committee on Puerto Rico, who presented a strong argument for the bill. The closing speech was delivered by Mr. Simon (Rep.) of Oregon, who in critloising the measure entered into a brief discussion of the political effects of its pas-

The final vote on the bill will be taken lete to-morrow aftermoon. It is arranged for 4 o'clock, but an effort will be made to extend the time for debate beyond that

hour. Mr. Vest for Free Trade.

When the session opened, Mr. Vest of Missouri, rising to a question of privilege, said upon his return to the city, after an sala upon his return to the city, after an absence on account of filness, he had found that on the vote to strike out the provision in the Puerto Rican bill for a duty of 15 pc cent of the Dingley duties, he had yen noted as absent, and not paired. He explained that he had a general pair which re thought was sufficient. Had he been present he would have voted to strike out he duty on Puerto Blean products.

Proceeding, he directed attention to a

notable case, which he said had been over-locked in all the arguments. A sailor named Ross had shipped on an American mor-chantman, from New York to Nagasaki. chantman, from New York to Nagasaki. At the latter port he had murdered a fellow-seaman on the vessel's deck, and was convicted and sentenced to death by a consular court. His sentence was communited to imprisonment for life in the Aibany, N. Y., penitentiary lie sued out a writ of habeas corpus, the ground being that he had not been given a trial by jury, as insured by the Constitution. The Suas insured by the Constitution. The Su-preme Court decided that he had had a fair preme Court decided that he prison; that in crial and must remain in prison; that in order to avail himself of the right to a court have been trial by jury, the vessel must have been within the territorial limits of the United

Mr. Vest said he would like any Senator to explain how the Supreme Court could come to that conclusion and state emphat-ically that within the territorial limits of the United States the Constitution applies without act of Congress or treaty stipula-tion, and yet agree that a different tariff can be imposed on the people of Puerto Rico from that imposed on the people of

Mr. Bate of Tennessee then addressed the Senate. He directed his argument par-ticularly against the pending Puerto Rican bill and expansion, and inquired:
"Can the American people acquire from
another nation by purchase the moral right
to govern ten millions of people against
their consent, when attested by forcible resistance, that rightful rebellion which our
revolution consecrated for all people?
"There is not a page, not a paragraph in
our bistory, which sustains the rightfulbill and expansion, and inquired:

of purchasing peoples—ten milion in batch, like cattle in box cars. Mr. Cullom Supports the Bill. Mr. Cullom of Illinois addressed the Sen ate briefly in support of the bill. After discussing the situation in Puerto Rico noting aspecially the appropriation for the island's inhabitants, he said:

"Some of our friends

"Some of our friends on the other side of the chamber, because the Government first collected this sum from the Puerto Ricans, put it in the Treasury, and then, under act of Congress, authorized the President to take it out and give it back to them, complain and criticise the performance. If went back to the same parties who paid who were, in fact, a part of the Sugar d Tobacco trusts, it would seem to be a seless performance. The fact is it was useless performance. The fact is it was paid by a very few persons, importers con-nected with the Sugar and Tobacco monopo-



e we have ever had in the house. two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head sinces



CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

his tax of \$2,00000 is now suing the Unitel dates to recover back the amount paid, taken sult, in my judgment, is evidence, if we need further evidence, that those great

He Says Trusts Pay the Tax. "The fact is, this amount collected on the imports from Puerto Rico, which was largely paid by the bankers and agents of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the Tobacco Trust, as I am informed, goes back to relieve distress and help build up that country.

No man can truthfully say that if this "No man can truthfully say that if this bill shall become a law, Congress is not dealing most liberally with the people of Fuerto Rico. It imposes no hardships upon these people, it provides the least possible rate of duty upon a few things in order to raise a little money to run their Govern-ment, and that 'little only for a little white, intil they can get a start in taking care of hemselves by their awn system of taxation, it which time absolute free trade is extai-lated between the United States and the

"Let the truth be known. Tals whole "Let the truth be known. This whole free-trade' scheme is nothing on earth but a deception, desirson and a surre to make our people believe that we are oppressing poor Puerto Rico. Let the truth be known, whatever may happen. Any candid man, I think, must admit that this bill is in the interest of the people of Puerto Rico. "I am amazed to see the wave of misinformation which has swept over the country as to this question of a Puerto Rican tariff. It is high time to call a halt to this wild misepresentation, backed up as it is wild miseprersentation, backed up as it is by the direct personal insistence of repreentatives of the monopolistic interests."
Mr. Depew of New York then clivered as aumounced speech, the vigorously supported the pending measure and was given

Mr. Depew on the Tariff.

"The analysis of the productions of the island which are experted shows that about five-eighths is coffee. There is no duty on coffee, and so there is no outrage there. There is a duty at present of \$1.00 per 100 pounds upon sugar and \$1.80 per 100 pounds upon tobacco under the Dingley tariff act. There are millions of dollars' worth of this sugar and tebacce, owned by the sugar and tebacce, owned by the sugar and tobacco trusts, which is held from the market and stored in warehouses in Puerto illeo awaiting the action upon this oill. This sugar and tobacco was bought from the planters of Puerto Rico at a price which included these Dingley tariff duties and still left a large profit for the purchaser. Every concession made from the Dingley tariff is that much more profit, not to the producer, or the laborer, or the citizen of Puerto Rico, but to these purchasers of their products. So by this act we are, out of the 100 per cent of additional profit which the Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust would receive under free trade, taking lo per cent for the people of Puerto Rico and leaving the purchasers S per cent for their own income. The only difference between the original recommendation of the President of the United States and the action of the House of Representatives and of the Senate committee is in the method by which the people of Puerto Rico can receive the whole of the revenue from the tariff.

All Labor Is Underpaid.

All Labor Is Underpaid.

"The President's recommendation of free trade was made in order that Puerto Ricans might have the use of these duties in Puerto Rico by not having to pay themthat is, by keeping the money for public purposes in the island. The proposition of the House of Representatives and of this committee is the contractive. the House of Representatives and of this committee is that those duties shall be collected and returned to the people of Puerto Rico, because it is the only way by which the people of the island will get a dollar of benefit from them. Now, from whom will they be collected? In the last twenty-five years sugar has fluctuated as much as any other product in the market; coffee has product in the market; coffee has been subject to the opening of new sources of supply, to failure of crops, and to all those elements which add or take away from twenty-five to fifty per cent of the market piece. But while coffee and sugar importers have grown rich. from twenty-live to lifty per cent of the market price. But while coffee and sugar importers have grown rich and by their skill, their capital, and their far-sightedness been able always to calculate future prospects and to make morey, no matter what the conditions, the laborer upon the plantations who produced these crops has never known any difference in his wage.

"Unhappily for him, the labor market was always overstocked; unhappily for him, always overstocked; unhappily for his was always overstocked; unhappily for him, there was to industry but the land to which he or his feraily could apply for help. He was "the man with the hoe," meeting all the conditions of Doctor Markham's remarkable poem. He was too ignorant to know when good times were making fortunes for these who handle now when good times were making for-ines for those who handle the product hien he raised by his labor; he was too overly stricken to subsist in an organized fort to increase the remuneration for his sit. It will be many a year before these auditions change for the masses of the uerto Rican people. They can never hallow when in approximately applicacanditions change for the masses of the Puerto Rican people. They can never change when an overcrowded population has but one means of livelihood and there are no varied industries for its relief.

Terms Interest Excitement.

Then who pays this tariff, and who gets the benefit of it? For the first time in the history of Puerto Rico it is paid by those who make money out of her, by those who are enriched by her toll; by those who far removed from the ignorance and suffering and the squalor of her populathe suitering and the squalor of her popula-tion. The taruff money taken from them sees really to the people of Puerto Rico who never before received any hencefit. It will go for schoolhouses and school teach-ers, which will make the next generation worthler of citizenship and self-government; it will go for roads, which will give employ-ment and opportunities for other industries than merely agricultural: It will go for than merely agricultural; it will go for those ordinary functions of government which must be maintained or you have amarchy, and they will be maintained by this process without those burdens of direct taxation which, in the present condition of Puerto Rico, would be such a terrific brake upon her progress.

on her progress. Under this bill this tariff lasts only two closer this but this tariff insts only two cars, and may be ended by the Fuerto tican Legislature at any time. It is a ten-native measure; it is wholly for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico; its proceeds re used for no other purpose than to im-rove their conditions and enlarge their op-ortunities. Congress is always in session, nd two years will be an object lesson in two years will be an object lesson in experiment of caring for and governing

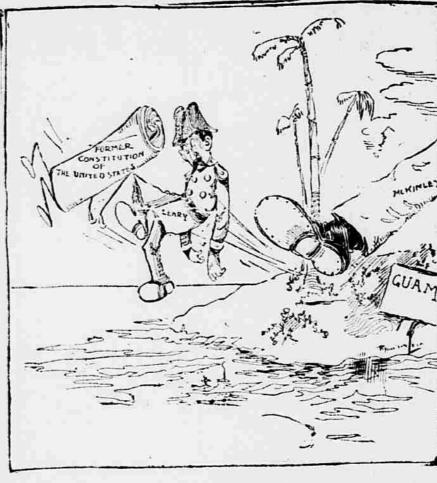
the experiment of caring for and governing the Puerto Ricans.

"The history of remedial legislation presents no example of baseless excitement like that which prevails over this measure in certain parts of the United States. The localization of the storm is unprecedented. It has great volume and force in one State, with little evidence of it in the adjoining Commonwealth. A Northwestern State may have the fever, while the Middle States and New England are normal. In every instance New England are normal. In every instance in the contests of parties where a principle was at issue, the sentiment of the party in one State has been equally pronounced in every State. This phenomenal localization of interest compels the conclusion that a mere matter of providing means for carrying on government and relieving distress

ng on government and relieving distress has been exaggerated into an acute struggle over a fundamental principle of right, or merals or both. mas been exaggerated into an acute struggle over a fundamental principle of right, or merals or both.

"I recall for the consideration and admonition of any Democratic friends that story of General Jackson's Governorship of Florida, to which he was appointed by President Monroe, under the act of Congress of March 3, lkll, providing that all military, civil and judicial powers shall be vested in such person and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct." He claimed and exercised the executive, legislative and judicial functions of government under this commission, and was sustained in them all. As legislature he enacted laws which brought him, as Governor, in conflict with the executivent ounder Spain. As Governor he promptly arrested and imprisoned that excitical, and as Judge proceeded to punish for contempt the Federal District Judge, who had irsued a writ of nabeas corpus fer the Spaniard's release. It was after all this that he became and has since continued to be claimed as leader, counselor and inspiration for the Democratic party.

"Under this power we can and will provide both for the development of our new possessions and the protection of industries and employment within the United States. As time and experience demonstrate the necessity for new laws and changes of existing laws, they will be enacted, but always with



THE CONSTITUTION: "YOU WOULD HAVE BEEN ALL RIGHT. LEARY, IF YOU HAD NOT INSISTED ON BRING-ING ME OVER."

Intent to maintain the high standard of American citizenship and the scale of American wages. Preferential tariffs will promote trade between the United States and all these islands."

Mr. Spooner Rouses Mr. Tillman.

Applause swept over the galleries at the concinsion of Mr. Depew's speech, and it was several minutes before Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, who followed the New York Senator, could proceed.

In response to a question asked by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, Mr. Spooner said:

"The proposition that the Constitution extends of its own force over acquired territory was invented in the interest of slavery; that new dogma was advocated in the interest of slavery, by Mt. Calhoun. Mr. Webster opposed it in the interest of liberty, and in interest of sound constitutional legislation. The Calhoun dogma, we thought, was shot to death on the unnumbered battlefields of the war of the Robeltion. I had supposed that after slavery had been laid away that we had heard the last of this contention, which is by no means as new as many people seem to suppose."

Mr. Tillman inquired how it was that the United States was in Puerto Rico. "By the power of the President as Com-mander-in-Chief of the army," replied Mr. "Under the Constitution?" inquired Mr "Certainly, yes," responded Mr. Spooner,
"to the extent that the Constitution makes
him Commander-in-Chief of our army." The President's Free Rein.

"Then the power of the President is limited by the Constitution," suggested Mr.

fied by the Constitution," suggested Mr. Tillman.

"No, not at all," replied Mr. Spooner. "His limitations are only those of any Commander-in-Chief of a civilized nation." Is not be bound by his oath of office?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"I do not suppose," retorted Mr. Spooner, "that because the President took his constitutional oath of office he is bound to take a copy of the Constitution in his pocket wherever the army under him may go, at the president is in Puerto Rico just as he is in the Philippines, just as he was in Calfornia after the treaty of cession. He is there under the war power, and he will remain there in the exercise of that power until Congress shall legislate for Puerto Rico. By the exercise of that power he changed some of the Puerto Rican laws and modified th and moduled the Paerto Rical Littles. In answer to a question by Mr. Tillman as to why Paerto Rico should be treated differently from the Terrtories of the Uni-ted States, Mr. Spooner declared the pendproposed for any territory belonging to the United States, and the people of the island were being treated thus differently from those of the Territories because they were in dire distress.

Congress May Cede New Mexico. onstitution had been extended could not manded to know how we could proceed to establish a stable Government under the Constitution in the Philippines, for in-stance, and then later cede the islands, either to another nation, or to the Filipinos themselves. If the Constitution extended over the acquired territory automatically

over the acquired territory automatically
that territory never could be ceded away.
"Can Congress code back the Gadsden
purchase?" inquired Mr. Pettus.
"I think so," Mr. Spooner replied.
"But," said Mr. Pettus, "It cannot cede
away Alabama. The wildest Republican
wou'd not go so far as that. The Constitution is in New Mexico, however." wou'd not go so far as that. The Constitution is in New Mexico, however."
"It is there only by statute," replied Mr.
Stooner. "But if the Constitution had sone
there of its own force, Congress would have
no power to cede it back."

At some length Mr. Spooner drew a distinction, between the taxes placed by Congress on acquired territory, and on the
States in this instance, the tariff was
levied, not for the nation, but for Puerto
Rice. The tax, he said, was a tax on the
articles of production, and not a duty paid
for extering the products into the United ertering the products into the United

Mr. Spooner declared there would be no mercy in extending to Puerto Rico the in-ternal revenue taxes of the United States— taxes which were levied upon the citizens of every Territory of the United States, and "pothing more brutal could be devised by Congress than the free trade proposition in the first draft of the Puerto Rican bill." Scores a Free Trade Lobby.

An allosion being made further along to the lobby which, Mr. Spooner said, was urging free trade with Puerto Rico, Mr. Bacen suggested:
"Mr. Oxnard appeared before the com-"Yes," retoried Mr. Spooner; "and did the

"Yes," retorted Mr. Spoorer, "and did the committee pay attention to him?"
"It looks so," replied Mr. Bacon, "Tae committee did what he demanded."
"The idea that the Congress of the United States can be influenced to do injustice to the people of Puerro Rica," declared Mr. Spooner, vehemently, "by Mr. Oxnard, or by any protected interest, is a libel on our institutions that ought not to be uttered here and ought not to find lodgment anywhere. I want to repeat that a large and industrious lobby, and I say what I know, is here endeavoring to induce Congress to pass a free-trade bill." iss a free-trade bill."
"I don't think," interjected Mr. Bacon,

Mr. Feraker, in charge of the bill, said Mr. Oxnard had appeared before the committee, but, since the day of his appearance, he (Foraker) had not seen him.

In answer to a question by Mr. Turley (Dem.) of Tennessee, as to the source whence the revenue would be derived under the pending bill, Mr. Spooner said: der the pending bill, Mr. Spooner said:

"I say it comes from the Sugar Trust and its importers, or from the rich sugar producers on the island. In either event, it is right. It comes from the right spot and it will go to the right spot."

Mr. Spooner concluded with an earnest appeal for the passage of the measure, holding that the enactment of the bill into law would be the "wise, just and generous thing to do."

LAND QUARREL ENDED IN TRAGEDY.

Captain Jacob Casey of St. Joseph Killed by a Kansas Farmer.

EACH CLAIMED AN ISLAND.

Edward Young and Sons Were Re moving Casey's Fences When He Arrived With a Shotgun, and the Youngs Fired.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. St. Joseph, Mo., April 2.-Captain Jacob S. Casey, son of General Samuel I. Casey

Jack Ring, a former soldier, went over from St. Joseph and took possession of the land. They fenced it in with wire and prepared to occupy it permanently, regardless of the claims of Farmer Young, A previous dispute between Young and Casey is said to have occurred.

After consulting the County Attorney of Donlphan County, Kansas, about his claim to the land, and, being assured that he was the rightful owner. Young and his three sons went to the island this morning and commenced to tear down the fence which Casev had built. At this juncture Casev and Ring arrived, armed. The Young boys carried shotguns.

"Well, boys, are you going hunting?" asked Captain Casey.
"No, we are not hunting," replied the elder Young, "You are trespassing on land and will have to get off of it."

"You will have to move," said Captain Casey. He raised the gun that had been resting in the hollow of his arm. One of the Young boys pulled the trigger of his weapon and the charge of shot entered the breast of Casey.

Ring raised his hands in token of sur The Youngs and Ring then went

to Troy, Kas., and surrendered to the Sheriff of Doniphan County. They are in jail. Captain Casey's body was found where he The dead man was 40 years old, and had

peen a resident of St. Joseph for ten years. He was unmarried, Before he went into the army he was engaged in zinc mining at Joplin, where he owned a mine, the National Guard was mustered in he served as Captain of Company G. He was

HEADLESS BODY FOUND. It May Be That of Missing Mary

Lehman.

Coroner H. T. Schildroth of Belleville yes terday began, at New Athens, Ill., an inquest on the trunk of a woman found by Fred Franz, a farmer, llving near New Athens. Franz made the discovery while looking over some land in the Okaw River bottoms, preparatory to plowing.

The body was lying in a mass of driftrood some distance from the river. The head was missing, also the legs below the knees. Owing to petrification, however, the skin and flesh were hard and white. The clothing was almost retied to pieces and cannot be useful for identification. cannot be useful for identification.

The mystery, however, is believed to have some connection with the disappearance of Miss Mary Lehman, aged 30. She was the daughter of a farmer and went out nutting one day three years ago. She was never seen again, though a persistent search was also the Okaw.

seen again, though a persistent search was made. Her father even had the Okaw River dragged. Foul play was suspected, but no light was thrown on the mystery beyond the finding of her basket. The Leh-man family have been notified of the dis-

NOTE OF WARNING.

Poor Men Advised to Remain Away From Cuba.

Washington, April 2-The War Depart-

ment has been obliged to sound a note of warning to restrain overconfident Americans from flocking into Cuba without resources, General Wood has made this a matter of special representations to Secretary Root. He reports that there are quite any Root. He reports that there are quite a number of such Americans completely stranded in Cuba, whom he is unable to relieve. His suggestion was that the de-partment authorize him to ship them back to the United States on the army trans-ports, but so far Secretary Root has not been able to see how he can do this ports, but so far Secretary Root has not been able to see how he can do this.

According to the advices received by the department, Cuba is no place for a man without money. With some capital, there is large opportunity for returns, but otherwise even willing workingmen and cierks cannot secure employment, and must soon come to grief. Secretary Root mentioned the fate of some of the Americans who had gone to Cuba as parts of alleged "colonies" as particularly hard, and if it shall appear proper to extend relief at all it may be that he will authorize those who are now suffering in these colonies to be brought home in the transports.

GRAND JURY TAKES UP GOEBEL CASE.

Eight Democrats, Two Republic ans, a Populist and a Bolter Compose It.



DICK COMBS IN FRANKFORT.

Surrenders, and Is Placed in Jail

-Taylor Takes Precaution to Prevent Warrant Being Served on Him.

Frankfort, Ky., April 2-Circuit Court convened to-day and the Grand Jury which will investigate the alleged conspiracy by which Wiliam Goebel was assassinated was impaneled. It will devote all this week to the investigation and as much more time as may be necessary.

The Grand Jury consists of eight Democrats, two Republicans, a Populist and an anti-Goebel Democrat. Nine affirmative votes must be had before an indictment is returned, but from the character of the men chosen there is little prospect that the jury will divide on party lines. The turors are all merchants or farmers and none of them has attained any prominence in polities, nor been an active the sensational contest in Kentucky, though, necessarily, all must have a preference of way or the other.

The Grand Jury Impaneled from twenty names drawn from the jury wheel is com-

pesed as follows: Robert Suter (Dem.), foreman W. H. Graham (Dem.). Bud Carter (Dem.). Liewellyn Gaines (Dem.), W. B. George (Rep.). John Ries (Dem.). Frank Stagg (Rep.).

D. S. Cain (Dem.).
B. F. Bernback (Dem.).
F. W. Featherstone (anti-Goebel Dem.).
C. M. Bridgeford (Pop.). George Brock (Dem.). In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge

George Brock (Dem.).
In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Cantrill said:

"Gentlemen, there is one thing in particular to which I desire to call your attention, and that is the horrible condition of affairs that exists here just now. It is the desire of the court that you make a thorough investigation. I hope and believe that this Grand Jury will discharge its whole duty fairly, fearlessly and impartially. You will find this court ready to assist you at any and all times, and the Commonwealth's Attorney will be with you frequently to advise you as to the law. You must not divulge in any way what is going on in the Grand Jury-room, If any one approaches you in regard to matters before you, don't fall to report him to the court."

T. C. Campbell of New York, who will assist in the prosecution, was sworn in as an attorney.

Combs Keeps His Word. "Tallow Lick" Combs kept his word, and having the halens corpus proceedings dis-missed, came to Frankfort this afternoon from Beattyville and was lodged in jail on the warron; charging him with being an accessory before the fact to the Goebel mur-

der. Combs is less apprehensive than those who sought to have him refuse to come, and says that he will have no difficulty in proving that he was brought to Frankfort proving that he was brought to Frankfort purely as a witness, and that he had no guilty knowledge of the conspiracy.

Even if warrants issued for any persons now in the Executive building, they cannot be served. Deputy Sheriff Suter went to the building on an official mission to-day and was told by the officer of the guard:

"My instructions are not to allow an officer having papers of a criminal nature to serve to enter this building. If you desire to serve papers in a civil case you may go in."

Mr. Suter had papers of a civil nature and he was permitted to enter and serve them. At the present time there is not a single Republican contestant in Frankfort, General Collier, Adjutant General, who is ar appointive officer is in charge. The militi-force has been increased and the Republi-cans are making every effort to prevent the aking possession of the offices if the Cour f Appeals decides in favor of the Deme and also, as shown, to prevent the making of any more arrests growing out of the assassination conspiracy. The new militia forces all came from Eastern Ken-

kept in the background except at the County jail, where they are under orders to prothe conspiracy prisoners from viole

OPENED AND DEDICATED.

Exercises at the People's Auxili ary Hospital for Negroes.

The "People's Auxiliary Hospital," at No.

bot West Chestnut street, an institution

for negroes exclusively, was formally opened yesterday. Hundreds of visitor alled in the course of the day and at night the building was crowded. Light refreshments were served and at 8 o'clock las night the dedicatory services were held. As night the dedicatory services were held. As-sistant City Attorney Albert Burgess, pres-ident of the Board of Directors of the hos-pital, delivered an address and other speeches were made by the Reverend C. M. C. Mason of All Saints' Episcopal Church, the Reverend C. W. Preston of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church and the Reverend J. L. Cohron of the Central Baptist Church for negroes. Bi-hop Tuttle had intended to speak, but was unavoidably absent and sent a letter of regret. The People's Auxiliary Hospital is the re The People's Auxiliary Hospital is the result of the efforts of Doctor W. R. B. Arthur, assisted by Albert Burgess. Doctor Arthur conceived the idea of starting a hospital a few years ago and began the undertaking in a three-room flat. His landlord objected and he rented a two-story house at the northwest corner of Wash street and Jefferson avenue. He furnished the house Jefferson avenue. He furnished the house at his own expense and supplied the instru-ments necessary for the treatment of pa-tients. He was also compelled to care for many of the patients free because they did not have the means with which to pay him. Encouraged by Eurge-s, he persisted, and finally some of the other prominent negroes of the often prominent negroes. finally some of the other prominent negroes of the city were induced to take an interest in the project. Four auxiliary clubs were formed for the purpose of raising funds with which to purchase a new building, as the house at Wash street had become too small for the purpose. The clubs were presided over by Mrs. Magsie V. Cannon, Mrs. Susan Vaughn, Mrs. Lizzle Porter and Mrs. Nannie B. Oxley. The clubs were designated as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. Much of the money used in paying for the new location was collected by the clubs. The new hospital building is an eleven-The new horaid building is an eleven-room house and is capable of accommo-dating seventeen patients. The cost of the property was \$6,000. Three nurses are in at-tendance and ten others are available in case of need. The latter do not stay at the hospital, but live at their homes. They have all been trained by Doctor Arthur, LOOKING FOR QUINTIN.

Police Believe He Is Not Far From Jacksonville, Fla.

Roland, Ouintin, the former cashier of the Eagle Boat Store Company, Levee and Washington avenue, is believed, by the police of this city, to be somewhere in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla. Chief Campbell wired the Chief of Police of Jacksonville, asking him to keep a sharp leakout for Quintin. Quintin was traced to New Orleans, from which place he is said to be en route to Jacksonville, via Atanta, Ga. D. S. Derrickson, manager of the com-

D. S. Derrickson, manager of the company, refused yesterday to say whether he had any positive information of the missing cashier's whereabouts.

Quintin left St. Louis suddenly several months ago, leaving no word of his destination or intention. He is a son-in-law of Ferd Herold, a large steamboat owner and stockholder in the company.

Recruiting in Texas.

Republic Specialism in Texas.

Republic Specials.

Dallas, Tex., April 2.—Lieutenant Conrad, in charge of the United States Army Recruiting Station at Dallas, to-day enlisted ten men at Sherman and forwarded them to Little Rock, Ark., for service in the First Infantry, Lieutenant Conrad will go to Paris, Tex., to-morrow and remain there until April 11.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Weak Kidneys Caused by Overwork, by Lifting or a Strain.



To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy. Will Do for You. Every Reader of The Daily Republic May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles vere to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these mest important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood. That is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kil- cles float about in it, it is evidence that mer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to conlinue fatal results are sure to follow. Kldney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times of it in your family history, send at once during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indiges tion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength

get weak and waste away. If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twentyfour hours, forms a sediment or settling of has a cloudy appearance, or if small parti- ton, N. Y.

eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals; recom-

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in botties of two sizes and two prices fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name,

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Killed and Five Injured at a

Georgia Brickyard. Atlanta, Ga., April 2.-A boller weigh ing several tons exploded this afternoon at the G. O. Williams Lumber Company's brickyard, killing three white men and in-

juring five others.

The dead:

John M. Smith, one of the owners of the

James Perkins, engineer. Walter Evans. The injured: Rufus Glass, colored, badly scalded and

bruised.

'Ed Hardeman, colored.

Tom Glass, colored, bruised.
Charles Hardeman, colored, injured by flying debris.
Charles Bailey, colored, injured by flying debris.
Sam Parks, a negro, badly hurt.

PEOPLE BADLY SQUEEZED. New Yorkers at the Mercy of the Ice Trust.

PEPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, April 2.-Cold waves crept up very dumb walter in Greater New York o-day when the Iceman made his appear-There are several kinds of icemen in Greater New York, but in the end all are robbers, the only distinction being that some are employed by the American Ice Company, otherwise known as the "Ice Trust," while others pretend to represent "independent" companies, which are really mattellable the monopoly. controlled by the monopoly.

During the winter, and indeed for a year

During the winter, and indeed for a year past, the price of ice has been 25 cents per 160 pounds. To-day every consumer of the frozen commodity in Greater New York was informed that the "trust" had advanced the price to 65 cents per 100, a sheer raise of more than 150 per cent.

No reason whatever was given by the icemen for this arbitrary advance, which means that the people must pay 313 a ton for ice, or nearly three times the price per ton for coal. Inquiry at the office of the American Ice Company elicited a statement that the ice crop was short and the company should really be blessed for its philanthropy for not advancing the price to 520 a ton.

mended by skillful physicians in their pri-vate practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney allments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder troubles that science has ever been able to If you have the slightest symptoms of kid-

ney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace who will gladly send you by mail fmg ately, without cost to you a sample hottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testi-monfal letters received from sufferers cured. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Daily Republic.

Swamp-Root, and the address, Bingham-

CURED OF BED-WETTING.

Does Your Child Do It? !

There are thousands of children who wet the bed nightly. Sometimes they are scoided, and sometimes they are whipped, but the bed-wetting goes on just the same. You think they are lesy and will not get up; this is not the case in a thousand times. No child likes a wet berth to lie in. They cannot help st. Their kidnevs are weak and they should be dectored for it. You are doing a great wrong by neglecting your child. We have the remedy that cures it. It has been used in, Kansas City by Mrs. P. T. Click, residing at 1508 Locust street, on her little boy, and ere is what she says:

"My little boy, who is now 6 years old, has been troubled with weak hidneys from infancy. He could not retain his urine, o so had during the day, but complained of pain in the small of his back quite frequently and was nervous and restless at night. I gave him medicine and the doctor for the better. I heard about Morrow's Kid-ne-olds and gave him one-half a Kidless than one week he ceased complaining of backache, his nerves were quieted, his urinary weakness was relieved so that he could sleep all night and get up in the morning in as good condition as any child. He is almost cured and I am so grateful that I will heartly recommend Kid-ne-olds to all mothers whose children are afflicted with weak kidneys."

Morrow's Kid-ne-olds are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, and are put up in woo boxes, which contain enough for about two-weeks' treatment and sell at fifty cents a box at all druggists, or will be mailed upon receipt of price by John Morrow & Co... For sale in St. Louis by Johnson Bros., Druggists, Cor. Broadway and Franklin ave., and F. V. Johnson, Manager, \$18

ber.
To say that this brutal advance in the pany should really be blessed for its philanthropy for not advancing the price to 30 a ton.

The average New Yorker is long-suffering and not given to noisy complaint, but there are persons in this town who declare that the president of the American Ice Company is—well, it won't do to print.

The fact is there is no shortage of ice. The harvest has been abundant and the only reason for the advance is the desire of the "trust" to increase dividends and perhaps to extort from the people the sum

To say that this brutal advance in the price of ice on the threshold of the warm, season is resented is to put it mildly. This practical application of the "trust" has made more Democratic votes in New York as a month. All over Greater New York as cry of protest was heard and in every apartment-house the sentiment was heard: "Well, this is the limit. After this I'd vote for a yellow dog against McKinley. He may not own stock in the Ice Trust, but his policy is responsible for this outrage."

THE TASTE OF "APENTA

is preferable to that of other Purgative Waters. More gentle in action. Does not cause crampy pains.

THE HOSPITALS of EUROPE and the UNITED STATES use Apenta regularly. It is recommended by the leading Physicians of the World.

The Name of the APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., Loadon, on the label is a guarantee of uniformity and superiority.